CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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VOL. XI. CHICAGO TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 8 1858. NO. 310.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Tuesday Morning.....June 8, 1858.

For the MONETARY and COMMERCIAL see Fourth Page.

New Orleans.

Affairs in New Orleans are progressing from bad to worse. The Mayor has surrendered to the Vigilance authorities, and revoked the power of the City Recorder to appoint special policemen. The latter however has gone on and appointed a force of 800—some of them, as the telegraph says, the worst characters in the city. No blood has been spilt yet of any consequence, but a battle is momentarily expected between the Vigilance or people's party and the other party, whatever that way may be. One of the editors of the *Picayune* had been arrested by the Vigilance Committee for hanging around their office "drunk and disorderly," or we are in error, may be for the offence of poetic license, in which the telegraph indulges sometimes. The effects of the conflict are no nearer explicable than they have been, though an extract from the memorandum of a steamboat which left New Orleans on the 29th (published in other column) throws some light on it. It is not likely that the city election was held yesterday.

Spur Reform.

The *Journal* is out against a reduction of Police expenses. It thinks that twelve dollars per week is quite little enough. We tell the *Journal* that twelve dollars this year is fully equivalent to fifteen last year. Does it want to raise patrol-men's pay this year?—for that is the effect of retaining the old rates. A large majority of the patrol-men were common laborers before they got on the police, and cannot command a dollar a day for anything they can do, if they go out of the city's employ. It will not tax-payers this fall about twice the effort and sacrifice to pay their taxes that it did in the prosperous years of the past. Have they no rights that policemen are bound to respect? Who pays the police—the tax-payers or the office-holders?

One, says there must be no reduction on the salaries; another, no reduction of police pay. A third fiercely denounces a reduction of office-holders' salaries. A fourth says the expenditures for street repairs must not be lessened. And so it goes; and, of course, no retrenchment is effected; and next Spring the Republican party will be called upon to redeem its broken pledges—and it will have a lively time doing it.

The *Journal* professes to be earnestly in favor of reform, but names nothing to be reformed, and objects to the suggestions of others. We want any that such professions are rather empty, and belong to that sort which holds the word expedient in the ear and breaks it to the hope.

Building New School Houses.

The *State Zeitung*, though as much opposed as we are to the proposed levy of seventeen mills to defray the ordinary expenses of the City, is still very solicitous to have the people reap the benefit of the contemplated expenditure for the Free Schools; and it suggests that the money necessary for the erection of the new school houses be raised by way of a loan, to be liquidated as soon as the people are in a condition to pay taxes once more. We are willing to accept the amendment; because, as we have before said, we yield to no one the credit of any more warmly supporting the cause of Education than we do, and because the annual interest on the loan would be just about equivalent to the expenditure that would necessarily be made in the temporary expedients that we have before recommended. Our purpose is to defer, until better and more prosperous times, the imposition of taxes which are not imperatively demanded for the preservation of public order and the ends of public justice. But we recognize the Schools as the great conservators of the morality of the rising generation; and are anxious that everything should give way to them. In a time of common distress like this, even they must yield to the necessities which all feel. Borrow the money, and let the school houses go up; but do not palmore taxes upon the people next fall than they are able to pay!

Cutting Down Expenses.

It will be seen by the Council proceedings that the Tribune's recommendations in regard to reduction of salaries, policemen's pay, and Bridewell boarding, have, in the main, been adopted, or rather, that an ordinance is before the Council which will pass at the next meeting. Go on, gentlemen, and apply the pruning knife to the other departments which need it.

It is be thought best to incur the expense of building a $30,000 school house this year, will it not be better to borrow the money rather than raise it by direct taxation, making the loan repayable in two years—half next year, and the other half the year following. Upon the whole, the Council took a long step in the right direction, last night. Let it take no step backwards.

Nobody Hurt.

The Hasson-Hounss affair has terminated without blood-spilling—but with no sacrifice of honor on either side! This is lucky; but we will do Col. Hasson the justice to say that we believe he is a man of courage, and that nobody will want to bully him twice.

CITY ITEMS.

Pigeons.—Immense flocks of wild pigeons passed over this city yesterday on their way north, and our sportsmen are having rare fun.

Progress of the Messiah.—The Musical Union are rehearsing this Oratorio preparatory to its production for the public.

In Chains Again.—The bridges on the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac R. R. are repaired. Passenger trains now run through.

Wonders.—The numerous—will appear in this city in a few weeks, with an entire new lot of good things. Its numerous admirers will hail the event with pleasure.

Burglary.—The lumber office of J. T. Carter & Co., on Canal street, was entered by burglars on Monday night, and two old coats and sundry other articles of trifling value taken.

Bryant's opera troupe this evening is the last concert but one. The programme presented on this occasion is very attractive. Persons living three miles out of town and in Sanford the very best of it.

Commercial Arrested.—Michael Dillon was arrested on Sunday by Marshal Benn and officer Bradley, upon a charge of passing counterfeit money. The officers went into a saloon and found him in the act of trying to pass a counterfeit bill to the bartender. Benn found a quantity of the same in his pockets. The officers had been on the look out for some time past for Dillon, who is charged with passing a number of bad bills.

Counterfeiter Arrested.—Thomas Miller, who was recently released from the Eastern Penitentiary, was brought up by officer Wallace on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Upon searching the prisoner, a pocket book, small keys, a pick lock and a pocket book containing letters and a note from Abbey & Co., were found. The officers alleged to have been stolen from the Mail of Monday, and for which Mr. Ward, of Ward's Express, was robbed in Michigan of $2,000. The prisoner was committed to the Bridewell in default of bail.

Drowned.—Philip Meier, 12 years of age, was drowned on Sunday afternoon in a slough near Perry's brickyard, between Old and North streets, while bathing. The water was very chilly and he was seized with cramps and drowned before aid could reach him. Coroner Hanson held an inquest.

Disappearance.—An Irish girl came to the house of J. D. Sturtevant, West Side, to work in his family, about the first of April, and went out in the evening ostensibly to get a pair of shoes, since which time she has not been heard from. She was recently from New York, and was known only as "Mary." Her clothing is at a boarding-house on Owen street.

Dan Rice—who by the way is not a clown, but an humorist, the assertions of a contemporary to the contrary notwithstanding—will open his "Great Show" in "the town of Chicago," on Monday, the the 14th inst., and keep agoing until Saturday, the 19th inst., introducing the same Rhinoceros, tight rope Elephant, low comedy Mules, and waltzing Horses. Dan is a strong card, and we are satisfied that he will "draw."

Assault Upon the Mayor.—On last Sunday, while Mayor Haines was on his way to church, he came across a low doggery in which a row was in progress. His Honor went in to stop the disturbance, whereupon he was assaulted by Thomas Gordon, and compelled to leave. Mr. Haines then procured the assistance of two police and had Gordon arrested. He was fined $10 in the Police Court yesterday morning.

Sad Accident.—Cecilia Smith, nineteen months old, was drowned Sunday evening by falling into a cistern. Some of the neighbors had drawn water from it and left it uncovered, and the child while playing around it, fell in. Her parents missed her and after searching a few moments found her. She was alive when taken out, but died shortly after. Her parents live at 482 Halsted street.

Railroad Accident.—On last Sunday night between nine and ten o'clock, an accident occurred on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, a mile and a half west of Galena Station. A few moments before the eastward bound Night Express train reached a small bridge, a couple of horses and a mules came on the track, ran ahead of the engine and were caught on the bridge, there being no flooring. The train could not be stopped and the animals were killed, the locomotive being thrown from the track just after it crossed the bridge. No one was injured, but the train was delayed a couple of hours.

A Noble Act.—The Janesville *Gazette* of a recent date contains the following: "A son of William Hume of this city fell into the river below the lower bridge, yesterday afternoon, and came near being drowned. Mr. J. L. Hayward, mail agent on the Chicago and St. Paul road, passing over the bridge at the time, and seeing the danger to which the lad was exposed, promptly plunged into the river after him, and succeeded in keeping him above water until assistance was rendered by Henry Dewey, who swam out and relieved Mr. Hayward. Mr. H. narrowly escaped drowning himself in consequence of the swiftness of the current and the heavy clothing which he was wearing at the time. The boy was insensible when taken out, and would have drowned had it not been for the exertions of his rescuers, to whom much credit is due for their courage and presence of mind."

Police Court.—On Sunday night John Smit, James Foley, Jenny Brown and Clara Knapp were found gambling in a low saloon. Foley, the keeper, was fined $50, and the others $10 each. Foley's license was revoked.

John Henry, Martin Conner, Thomas Haley, John Gready, Daniel Hartwell, Philip Clark, Eugene McCarty and Patrick Hartney, were fined $5 each, for moving a house on Sunday and disturbing a congregation near by.

For being drunk and disorderly, James Ryan and Margaret Egan were fined $20 each; James Thompson, J. Shandly and R. K. McNotton, $5 each; Patrick Nexson, John Barks, Uncle Sam, a name given by a United States soldier, Timothy Mack, Hiram Palmer, Joseph Kellogg, and Franklin Bates, $3 each; John McCarty and Andrew Marshall, $10 each.

Board of Supervisors—First Day.—The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Mr. Isaac Speer was appointed Chairman *pro tem*, and the credentials of the following members of the Board were examined and approved:

Michael Arnold, A. H. Birdsy, J. H. Brown, John Bowman, N. J. Brown, Alexander Beaubien, B. S. Campbell, Mark Crandall, J. C. Dore, A. H. Dallas, N. Eisendrath, George A. Flagg, Aaron Gibbs, Wm. P. Gray, E. Holton, A. B. Johnson, J. H. Kleste, N. Kastler, R. M. Low, E. Morrison, S. Pomeroy, G. W. Reynolds, J. H. Rees, Alexander Roberts, Isaac Speer, Benjamin Sanders, Charles Sautts, John Schilgen, William H. Scoville, George Strong, A. G. Tuccop, Reuben Taylor, Fred. Tuttle, H. Willmarth, D. L. Wood, William White, E. Ward.

After a number of ballots, Mr. Homer Willmarth was elected Chairman.

The Board then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

A Panorama.—It is a curious study to lounge on one of our river bridges, and watch the passing faces as they go by. (N. B.—You must not stand too near the bridge, however, or a "gentlemanly policeman" will pitch into you!) Upon some are traced the anxious lines of care; on many, the far deeper lines of wretchedness and sin. Upon very few is stamped the impress of good and happy hearts; while of the many, we are tempted to exclaim, with the author of the "Life Dream,"

"Gods, what have ye done to men! Guts, what bodies, what souls!"

As we stand, perhaps, the bridge swings open, and it is amusing to see the efforts of the pedestrians to get across in time. The pass, between the bridge and sidewalk, rapidly narrows, and at last, some unlucky person reaches the corner, just in time to be—too late! A black look passes over the countenance, succeeded by a laugh, a growl, or a curse, according to the individual's character.

"Patient waiting is no loss," however; the bridge soon swings around again, and the multitudinous crowd go hurrying along.

This is a Joke.—Everybody has heard of the promising artist who was compelled—on account of the obviousness of the public—to write beneath his pictures, "This is a House"—"This is a Horse," &c.—in order to distinguish them from each other. In this manner there are many would-be punsters, who ought to preface their remarks by some such formula as—"This is a Joke;" and who ought also to inform their auditors "where the laugh comes in." Charley Jones, for instance, propounded to us, a few days since, the following conundrum: "Why is a man at Washington like a man who cuts his uncle?" "Give it up," we answered. "Because," said Charley, with a satisfied expression, "he has to write himself down a FELLOW D. C. Do you see the point, eh?" "Why—no," we replied dubiously; "you've drawn it so far that we can't see it." "No?" said Jones; "well, I'm not surprised, because it's point, you see, his position *only*, and can't be seen; but the joke lies in the phrase '*fils de se*.'" "Oh! ah!" we exclaimed, and delay enlightened.—"Yes—exactly!"

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Dear Sir—Perhaps you are not aware that the Harbor Master's salary has already been cut down $700 this year, or in other words, the office of the Assistant Harbor Master has been abolished, and that the Harbor Master is expected to employ but one or two assistants when the occasion requires it and pay them from his salary of $1,500, thus saving to the city $700 over last year's salaries of $2,200.

Harbor Master.

Remarks.—Twelve hundred dollars per year is twenty-four dollars per week, which is handsome pay, these hard times. If the city was foolish enough last year to pay few men for doing one man's work, that furnishes no reason why one man should be paid more than is necessary. Twelve hundred dollars is as good as fifteen last year—it will buy as many necessaries of life. The Harbor Master only performs service for the city eight months in the year.

We do not believe that the expenditures of the Harbor Master for Assistants will amount to fifty dollars—perhaps not fifty cents. We must stand by our former opinion, that $1,200 is adequate compensation for looking after the duties of the office, during the season of navigation.—[Ed.

Law Intelligence.

Recorder's Court—Judge Robert S. Wilson.—The June term of the Recorder's Court commenced yesterday forenoon. The following Grand and Petit Juries were empannelled:

GRAND JURY.

Charles Ippel, G F Vedder, Charles Williams, C C Wallis, G M Spears, James Mellen, Peter Baugh, Thomas Thornton, F Fischer, F V Pinney, T V Chamberlain, Charles Crosby, A Vail, A Bushnell, Wm. Crocker, Thomas Chalmers, J A Oliver, Henry Hodges, J. F. Irwin, N Tuttle, G G Buckler and S M Rosettier.

PETIT JURY.

J J Knott, O H Salisbury, A B Heald, John Sorrighan, George Boorman, T. R Armstrong, A Carter, H Niemeyer, John Noyes, sen., B Langen and R B Walford.

The balance of the petit jury has not yet been empannelled.

Judge Wilson then delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury. We commend it to the consideration of our readers:

Gentlemen of the Jury: In every city where the population is so numerous and so diversified as in this city, there will be a class of persons who generally desire a just administration of the law without the aid of professional jurors may never again have reason to find fault because criminals are not properly and promptly punished. I refer to those persons who have so much important business that they cannot conveniently spare upon a jury for a few days to aid in bringing criminals to justice, forgetting that Court, State's Attorney, Sheriff, and all the officers of the court are primarily and necessarily engaged in the same business, and that the jury whose sympathies, feelings and interests are all on the side of the accused, may be drawn upon to decide upon a case in which the Government will see the necessity of coming for redress and protection. Such persons have doubtless heard the results arising from having twelve men upon the jury who conceive it to be upon trial themselves. You will hear and decide the cases fairly and impartially, but it is essential to a quorum for the transaction of business, and your responsibility does not cease in the finding of a bill of indictment.

You will have the advice of the Prosecuting Attorney as to any legal question that may arise upon the trial, and I will not permit him and the witness on examination to be pestered with the hearing of any case without being the order of the court.

The call of the civil docket was then proceeded with and all the cases called. This docket will be called through again to-day, and all cases not ready for trial will be continued until the next term or dismissed.

The criminal docket will be taken up in a day or two, and, as far as possible, every case will be disposed of.

Late English Papers.—McNally & Co. have received the English papers per steamer America. They include the Illustrated News, Times, Punch, Lloyd's Weekly, &c. The News this week contains three splendid colored pictures, illustrating the events of the war in India.

All the latest New York and Boston dailies and weeklies will always be found on their counter.

Lecture on Whitfield.—Rev. J. P. Newman, of New York City, has accepted an invitation to deliver his lecture on George Whitfield in this city, and will do so this evening in the Clark Street M. E. Church, the lecture to commence at ½ o'clock. The proceeds of the lecture will be applied to furnishing the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church. The following is the correspondence:

Chicago, May 31, 1858.

Rev. J. P. Newman—Dear Sir: Having learned with pleasure that you intend making a Western tour soon, we most respectfully invite you to visit our young city, the metropolis of the great Northwest, and to favor us and the citizens of Chicago generally, with your highly esteemed lecture on the great pulpit orator, George Whitfield, delivered by you the past winter in your city, and was so universally requested to repeat by so many and not inferior the citizens (as united by the correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal) at such time as will best suit your wishes and convenience.

Hoping you will favorably regard our request, we are yours, respectfully,

Lol Frost,	Rev. D. M. Ryan,
Geo. C. Cook,	" J. V. Reynolds,
" Ryan,	" T. W. Raby,
C. H. Abbott,	" W. W. Doughty,
Geo. W. Gale,	" J. Clark Fox,
R. G. Reynolds,	" H. Whitehead,
H. Ward,	" E. G. Lathrop,
H. V. Clark,	
Dr. Harvey,	
Dr. Ryan,	
Thos. Hoskins,	

N. Y. City, May 31, 1858.

Lol Frost, G. C. Cook, C. H. Abbott, and others:

Gentlemen—I received your kind invitation to deliver my lecture on "George Whitfield" in the metropolis of the great Northwest. I thank you for the honor you do to my humble efforts to cherish the memory of the great pulpit orator. I will comply with your generous request, and will deliver my lecture at such time and place as you may designate. I will be in Chicago the 6th of next month.

Yours, J. P. Newman.

Improved Wines and Liquors.—At Thomas B. Davis' of Dearborn street, can be found the best and purest of Wines and Liquors in the city, and he respectfully invites a call from his friends and the public generally. Mr. Davis is an Chicago representative of several leading Brandywine houses, from whom he receives the finest wines, and guarantees their purity and excellence, tf.

Wm. H. G. Bartram & Co., of 103 Broadway, New York, for years, have been the most reliable agents for the sale of Gold Pens. Gentlemen visiting New York, will do well to call at their establishment, and examine for themselves. Gold Pens warranted for one year.

Council Proceedings.—The regular meeting of the Council was held last evening. The absentees were North, Dunlap, Wahland Wright.

Ald. Wendt moved that the minutes be so amended as to show that he objected to the passage of Ald. Kendall's Sunday ordinance, and that, under the rule, he demanded the ordinance should be laid over. After some discussion the motion prevailed.

Ayes—Brom, Long, Abbott, Jey, Ward, Von Horn Wendt, Carpenter—8.

Nays—Kendall, Kennedy, Myers, Carter, Sills Conley, Coughlin, Eisenbacher—8.

And there being a tie the Mayor voted aye.

A petition was presented asking for the filling of North street to grade.

Messrs. Lewis, Prescott and Boomer, presented a petition for a horse railroad in Wabash Avenue.

Mr. F. Letz sent in his resignation as one of the Board of Guardians of the Reform School. Accepted.

The courts on the west side of Michigan avenue are hereafter to extend but 26 feet into the street from the line of the lots.

The City Attorney called the attention of the Council to the necessity of a more stringent enforcement of the ordinance relating to the condition of the streets and sidewalks, and stating that the city has, in the last five years, been mulcted in the sum of $35,000 damages in consequence of the wretched condition of the streets and sidewalks. The Attorney also asked the passage of an ordinance requiring policemen to report all walks and streets out of order, etc., to report to the Superintendent. Laid over and ordered published.

The sixth semi-annual report of the Sewerage Commissioners was presented and placed on file.

The Reform School Guardians report that 144 boys are now confined there, and that 32 of the boys have no sleeping-place save in the hospital room, and that unless a new building is erected, commitments to the school must cease. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

Jacob Reich was appointed Pound Master for the North Division.

An ordinance was introduced by Ald. Sills for creating a paid Fire Department. Laid over and ordered to be published.

The Finance Committee reported against complying with the request of the Treasurer that the city funds be deposited in some other bank that that of Geo. Smith & Co. Concurred in.

Ald. Long offered an ordinance amendatory of the ordinance fixing the salaries of city officers. Laid over, and ordered to be published. The following are the more important items:

Comptroller	$1,[illegible]
City Clerk	[illegible]
City Attorney	[illegible]
Tax collector	[illegible]
Superintendent	[illegible]
Treasurer	[illegible]
Marshal	[illegible]
Captain of Police	[illegible]
Sergeant of Police	[illegible]
Street Commissioner, each	[illegible]
Sewerage Master	[illegible]
Collector	[illegible]
Market Clerks, each	[illegible]
Assistant Do do	[illegible]
Assistant Comptroller's Books, each	[illegible]
Do do do	[illegible]
Police Court Clerk	[illegible]
Assistant City Clerk	[illegible]
Assistant Tax Collector	[illegible]
Assistant Superintendent's Clerk	[illegible]
Assistant Treasurer	[illegible]
Sergeant	[illegible]
Assistant Police Court Clerk	[illegible]
Detectives, per week	[illegible]
Do	[illegible]

Bridewell Keeper to receive seven cents per meal furnished to prisoners. His salary is also abolished.

The proposed reduction in salaries amount to an aggregate of from $10,000 to $20,000 per annum.

Ald. Bross, from the School Committee, asked the passage of an order for the purchase of a lot on the corner of Orchard and Willow streets for $4,000, also an order for the erection of a school building thereon, this season, at a cost of $40,000. The orders were passed.

Ald. Van Horn moved the passage of an ordinance regulating the inspection of Liquors, &c. Laid over and ordered published.

A resolution was passed requesting the Sewerage Commissioners to enforce the ordinance requiring that private drains shall be constructed simultaneously with the public sewers.

The Council had not adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Springfield Conventions.—Delegates and others intending to attend the Democratic Convention of the 5th and Republican Convention of the 16th, will be conveyed over the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad at half fare.

L. Davies, General Sup't.

Just Arrived.—A. H. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Brothers, 126 Lake street, corner of Clark, arrived from the East last week with a large lot of fine watches and jewelry, which they offer at retail very cheap. Their stock is all new and fashionable styles we have ever seen. Their goods are the most choice and elegant the market affords, and selected with the greatest care and skill. Many of them are from their own manufactory in Newark, N. J. We are confident they have just the goods to suit the good taste of every lady and gentleman in Northwestern Ohio. Our readers will do well to call at their establishment and make a selection. Their goods are rarely shown, and whenever statements they make can be relied on. Messrs. Miller & Brothers have since a large assortment of silver and plated ware, spectacles and fancy goods. Give them a call and verify the truth of the foregoing remarks.

☞ The greatest natural ornament to the "human form divine," is unquestionably a fine, luxurious, healthy growth of hair. It has been so esteemed in all ages of the world, and among all nations, savage and civilized. Hence, the Indian brave regards the scalp of his enemy as his greatest trophy. For a similar reason, the fashionable belle often disguises the ruggle of vanity as well as her other phrenological organs with borrowed locks.

He who should discover a mode of preventing the hair from showing the inroads of curious Time by turning prematurely gray, a method by which it could be restored when falling or (turning white) and a way of promoting baldness and luxuriant growth on the smooth pate, would be entitled to rank among the benefactors of the human race. Read the testimonials in another column of the wonderful not to say almost miraculous effects of "Professor Wood's Hair Restorative," and see if he has not accomplished all this.—[Capital City.

Sold by Alert agents in Druggists. jel-2w

Wood's Hair Restorative, sold wholesale and retail by Fairbank & Davis, 118 Randolph street. jel-2w-r

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

☞ The Publication Committee of the City Tract and Missionary Society, is hereby requested to meet at the Lecture Room of the First Reptist Church this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of transacting its legitimate business. L. D. BOONE, President.

T. W. Bruce, Secretary.

MARRIED.

In Tabernacle Baptist Church, on Tuesday, by Rev. Jas E Kenny, pastor, on the 6th inst., M. LUTHER M. HOUGH and Miss RHODA A. F. TANNER, of Chicago.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, on the 24 inst., after a protracted and painful illness, Mrs. MARY M. DUPUY, mother of Charles M. Dupuy of this city.

WESTERN MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION. Principal office, 20 Chenault street, St. Louis Missouri.

Local Office—No. 82 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

This Association is now ready to receive applications for, and issue certificates of membership and furnishing circulars to persons desiring to join, a weekly benefit to all members that may become entitled thereto.

TRUSTEES.

Edward Doyle, President. Franklin Ware, J. W. Crane, C. Hunter. H. R. Woodward, E. Hankinson, C. W. Hunnerford.

Edward Doyle, President. C. W. Hunnerford, Secretary. E. Hankinson, Attorney and General Agent.

HARVEY D. COLVIN, Trustee, D. W. BOND, Trustee. 78 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

G. H. Gilbert, Local Secretary. jel-1m-r

PURE PAINTS, IN COMPRESSIBLE TUBES.—A complete assortment on hand by FRARES, BALL & CO., Corner of Clark and Madison streets.

ALSO—Water Colors, in Cakes. Camel's Hair Pencils. Sable Hair Pencils. English and Horn Palette Knives. Mahogany, Rosewood and Porcelain Palettes. Parallel Rulers. Mathematical Instruments. Winsor & Newton's Fine Pastel Star Pencils. Tubular Drawing Pencils. Drawing and Mapping Materials. Paper Cut, &c. jel

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ASSORTMENT of the celebrated preparations of T. BARIN, a few of which are named and below:

Barin's Ambrosial Cream.—"Kiss not quickly."
Barin's Aromatic Vinegar.
Barin's Concentrated Cit Harrow.
Barin's Cologne.
Barin's Cold Pomatum.
Barin's Cosmetique.
Barin's Odontine, Charcoal Cream, &c.

SARGENT & RILEY, 126 Lake st. jel

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING Gum Coats, Boots, Shoes, Caps, Hats, Toys, Druggists' Articles, which we sell cheap, at manufacturers' prices, by JNO. R. HINSON & CO., 20 South Water st., cor. Dearborn.

MATTSON'S METALIC AND GUM ELASTIC MANTLES, Leader invented and patented by SARGENT & RILEY, Agents, 126 Lake street. jel

CONGRESS WATER.—A LARGE QUANTITY fresh from the Springs, BURNS & CO., Dearborn st. cor. Lake st.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF RODERIC HILL, author of "Darkness and Daylight," and "Hidden Hand," or, "Ernest Linwood," or, "Life in Earnest," or, "Marcus Worth, the Foundling," or, "Ella Adelaide," or, "Ella Rosella," or, "Ella Ella," or, "Ella Ella," or, "Ella

DAILY TRIBUNE.

NO. 51, SOUTH CLARK STREET.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Tuesday Morning.....June 8, 1858.

Advance Pay Adopted.

Chicago, June 1st, 1858.

The Undersigned, Publishers of Daily Papers in Chicago, hereby agree to adopt

THE ADVANCE PAY SYSTEM!

to take effect from and after the 1st day of June, 1858, and each Subscriber to our Daily, or Tri-Weekly Papers will be charged from that respective date, unless Paid for in Advance.

RAY, MEDILL & CO., *Daily Tribune.*
SCRIPPS, BROSS & SPEAR, *Daily Press.*
CHAS. L. WILSON & CO., *Daily Journal.*

The Buchanan Democracy of Illinois.

The Buchanan Democratic State Convention come off at Springfield to-morrow. The tirades of peacemakers and diplomats from both camps of the wrangling Democracy have resulted in nought but an agreement to fight it out. In all but a fraction of the one hundred counties of the State the preliminaries are arranged for an earnest and animated joust. Whatever love may have survived the passage of the English-Lecompton bill, the removal of PRICE, HARRIGHURST & Co., and other affectionate events of the current year, will be wholly erased from the hearts of the sympathetic and tender sopranos by the action of Buchanan at the capital to-morrow. Henceforward the turtle-doves become screaming eagles, and the rolling of temper and disarrangement of plumage will be a curiosity to all beholders. In some localities the adherents of the Administration will an indifferent figure; in others, as for instance Cook County and the northern portion of the State generally, the same remark will apply to both factions; while in the realm of Egypt, near the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the chances are pretty evenly balanced. At a promiscuous gathering at Thebes, (near Cairo) a short time ago, Messrs. LOGAN and DOUGLAS, the special ringleaders of the two assortments of Democracy in the south, had a powerful set-to, in which neither party got particularly the advantage. An eye-witness tells us that such soothing phrases as "liar," "puppy," "vagabond," "shyster," etc., made up a considerable portion of logic dispensed on the occasion. It is not too much to say that the Buchanan Democracy will make a formidable showing of delegates at least, at Springfield, and that their votes in the November contest will be an item of some consequence.

The relations of the Republican party of Illinois to the Buchanan Democracy have been a topic of some ill natured criticism in different parts of the country. It has been assumed that because the Republicans would not support a man for the important office of United States Senator, who announced himself squarely opposed to their principles, they were necessarily leagued with enemies still farther removed from their platform. In addition to this striking sequence, a prominent journal at the East recently stated that it had the proof of the existence of a coalition, or of the fact that there had been a coalition, treaty, truce, understanding or what not, between the Republican party and the Buchanan Democracy of Illinois. We wish to declare while we are on the subject, first, that there has been no coalition or agreement of this nature to which the Republicans of Illinois are now, or have been, a party, and that nobody has the proof referred to above; and secondly, that no prominent member or members of the Republican party have been tarnished by an alliance with either wing of the Democracy, *to our knowledge.* If any man, or set of men, claiming to represent Republicanism in Illinois, have struck hands with the Administration party and settled the preliminaries of any trade whatsoever, *they know* that their work was unauthorized, and that it would be repudiated by an overwhelming majority of those with whom they claimed to be acting. We do not believe anybody has had the impertinence to make or receive any proposition by which the Buchanan party can gain an inch of ground in Illinois. We trust this silly story has now got its quietus. If coalitions are to be made, let those coalesce who are weak. The Republican party of Illinois is strong, united, and if it preserves its integrity, sure to be triumphant.

Mr. Lovejoy and his Constituents.

We have before us half-a-dozen communications from as many parts of the Third Congressional District, all of which express surprise that we do not unite with the writers in condemning the effort that is being made there to defeat Mr. LOVEJOY's nomination. We certainly should regret to see that able and faithful Republican turned out of Congress just at the moment when his usefulness to his constituents and the State has been demonstrated; but as much as we personally might regret it, we do not see how we can quarrel with our party friends who do not admire him as sincerely as we do. It is their right to nominate whomsoever they please, so they do not indulge in any "cold-daggery" to accomplish their purposes. If they can convince the people of the District that another man can represent them more acceptably, we shall not quarrel with them in consequence thereof, though we should sincerely say that it was ill-advised and mistaken. We know that Mr. LOVEJOY is able; we believe him to be honest. Disappointed in the party may find all his good qualities in another; but we doubt it. If they want to try, we cannot call them names for the exercise of their undoubted right. But they must see to it that they "vote fair."

MORE LOTTERY AND GIFT ENTERPRISES.—Beware Dr.—Thirteen lottery and gift enterprises, purporting to be located in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, whose circulars have been distributed throughout the country for some time past, and whose advertisements have appeared in great numbers of country papers, and which hold forth the most extraordinary inducements to their victims, have been broken up through the instrumentality of Mayor TIEMANN, of New York, who dispatched Sergeant Bersey, of the Metropolitan Police, to the scene of action. The officer spent four days in searching them out, but was unable to capture but four of them, the remainder contriving to escape.

R. L. Davis has been amusing themselves with rotten eggs, frequenting his Hundred Dollar Emporium at different points of her electric career—particularly a scene in one of the streets of that city, in which she figured not long since, in connection with a New York editor. The tragedy with which she was recently connected is too serious an affair to jest about, but as she seems to attach but little importance to its melancholy aspects, she can hardly expect to escape the ridicule which such conduct on her part is calculated to inspire.

A LOCOMOTIVE LIGHT GOES OUT.—The Coldwater (Mich.) Sentinel, a rabid Locomotive organ, edited by Gen. Pierce's Indian Agent, has ceased to howl out its disorganizing notes. It was the only paper in Michigan that openly advocated the existence, perpetuation and extension of negro slavery in the United States. It had become so evident that its own party would have nothing to do with it, and so it came to an inglorious end.

SHORT.—The Indiana State Journal says that the wife of Hiram Brown, formerly of Indianapolis, committing her divorce, locked a public feast in with a gun-cane. She, until a few days previous, was in entire ignorance of her, on the evening of the very day she received the intelligence of her husband's melancholy suicide.

The Macomb (Ill.) Eagle states that on the 3d inst., the upper half of Mr. Tyler's mill, in that county, was blown off by a tornado, totally killing James Brown, and badly wounding J. L. Tomson and Jordan Jones.

A DEAD BODY.—A dead body was found in the lake on the 3d inst. This is the third dead person which has come to the surface of the water within a few days, and the occasion of much comment.

Later from Kansas.

The Dead and Wounded of the Linn County Massacre.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, MAY 31, 1858.

On Saturday two of the wounded men of the Linn county massacre were brought into town on a bed, having been three days on the road from the "Trading Post," and they are still in town, awaiting a conference with Gov. Denver, relative to taking legal steps immediately for the arrest and punishment of the murderers. These men can give the names of all, or nearly all, of the twenty-eight who fired upon them, but for evident reasons their names are not given. There were among the gang not less than six who had an intimate acquaintance in the neighborhood, and with a majority of the men they so fully acknowledged. At least three were members of the Methodist Church South, and not less than two of the eleven prisoners were members of the same church North.

Not one of the eleven victims had ever been active in our former troubles, and they are all what we term very conservative Free State men. It is not improbable that the faith of the survivors will be quickened hereafter. For no other offence than voting against the Lecompton Constitution, their lives had been threatened at various times, until they had grown accustomed to it, and felt no especial alarm since the troubles began south of them. This C. A. Hamilton, who was Captain of the gang had a claim in the same neighborhood where he had lived, until recently, and had often threatened the life of Reed, Hairgrove and others. These Free State men were not in the habit of going armed when about their business, but on the morning of this atrocious crime, Mr. Hairgrove took his gun with him into the corn field where he was planting and set it up at the end of the row, with the cock opened over it. When he was taken, he was down at the opposite end of the corn row and could not get to it.

Rev. Mr. Read has been engaged as a minister ever since he came to Kansas, in March, 1857. After he was shot, he remained conscious all the time, until he wandered off some distance. At length he found a boy who procured him a horse, on which he rode about ten miles.

I give these few items as they were gathered from them in conversation, in addition to the statements that follow, taken from them direct, for publication:

[Here follow the statements of Rev. B. L. Read, the Baptist missionary, late of Newport, Lake Co., Ill., Mrs. Read, and Mr. Hairgrove, formerly of Marion District, South Carolina. The statements repeat circumstantially the facts already published in our columns. The names of the dead are John F. Campbell, M. Rollinson, Mr. Colpetzer, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Still well. The survivors are Rev. B. L. Read, Wm. Hairgrove, Amos Hall, Austin Hall and Mr. Snyder.]

Dr. Miner being called to prescribe for the man upon their arrival in Lawrence, said:

I find Wm. Hairgrove was shot in the shoulder with jackshot. One entered below the joint on the back part of the arm, and the other two above. They passed backward and lodged near the backbone. One pistol shot struck on the under portion of the arm and passed through the axil and then under the chest, wounding his lungs, and lodged in the muscle of the opposite upper breast. He has had a hemorrhage of the lungs, but is better now.

Mr. Read I find was wounded upon the back with a Sharp's rifle ball. It passed obliquely through the fleshy portion below the left shoulder and passed out, cutting away a large portion of the muscle.

These gentlemen expect to meet Governor Denver to-day, and the whole matter will be brought before him in a manner that no impartial mind could resist. If he refuses to grant them a legal remedy, it is unseen as by state what the alternative will be with the people. VIDI.

The Future of Chicago.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

While there is a stagnation or lull in the gale of prosperity of our city, let us take an observation of our position. We have plenty of bread, but it is said by high authority that man shall not live by bread alone. He has other wants; he needs work, to buy bread, shelter, clothing and education for his children, and where can he find work? Our principal mechanics will tell you that they have none to speak of. What have been the main sources of our prosperity? First, lumber; next, grain,—both now stagnant, and by consequence affecting other pursuits. What shall we have to fill the vacuum? Somebody whispers manufactures; but how are manufactures possible without cheap labor, and how can labor be cheap without cheap rents, as well as cheap food? We have merchants' palaces enough; we want now cheaper and better dwellings, not too remote from the centre, to be built by civic patriotism and enterprise, to meet a common want. Who will inaugurate this reform? Our landed proprietors? No. They hug their corner lots close for a prospective price; they are obstacles to true progress. We must spread our city borders too wide, let us now concentrate. City lots at $500 to $1,000 per foot do not constitute wealth, without occupants. True wealth is productive labor. The labor of the hundreds now idle is no much wealth lost, and that we are losing, that source of prosperity daily by departures and returns to Eastern homes is too plainly palpable to the observing. Shall we disregard its significance? Can we check it, or rather shall we check it, by building better houses, lower rents, thus inviting more capital and labor among us? It is folly to send a bushel of grain to Lynn to buy a pair of shoes, paying toll both ways to effect an exchange of commodities. Who is so blind as not to see that we should import the shoemaker instead of his wares? or import the tanner instead of exporting the hide? will not our city be enriched instead of impoverished by the process? Import also all labor-saving machinery, for it increases the demand for unskilled labor, stimulating production and thus facilitating consumption of products. Cheap food, manufactures and dwellings, will populate a city (as the reverse depopulates,) increase the aggregate of diffused wealth and comfort. PHILOMATH.

State Matters.

Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

BOONE CO.—S. A. Hurlbut, L. W. Lawrence, D. H. Whitney, A. E. Jenner and L. P. Jones.

FAYETTE CO.—Dr. N. M. McCurdy, Col. F. Bernsen, R. C. Lewis, F. C. Reed and M. Fehrin.

BROWN CO.—A. T. Stone, ——Herd, J. Roberts, M. F. Stout, D. Grizzy, Dr. J. S. Allen, G. T. Purkett, J. Stoffer, A. E. Martin, C. W. Pettigrew, J. R. Mallory, I. Perry, and A. Webb.

ALEXANDER CO.—The Circuit Court of this county, Judge Pierce, presiding, has been for several days past, engaged in the trial of Dr. D. T. Smith, for the murder of Dr. Thos. F. Blackburn, formerly of Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio. The unfortunate transaction which resulted in the death of Dr. B., took place in the city of Cairo, in this State, in March last. This trial has been listened to with much interest. The prisoner was represented by Messrs. Allen, Simonds, Logan, Hocker and Webb. The Commonwealth by Messrs. Crawford and Jones. The trial closed Friday by a verdict of not guilty.

MACOUPIN CO.—A note to the Springfield *State Journal*, from an old staunch Clay-Whig in Madison county, says:

"Republicanism is gaining rapidly in old Madison, and though I am and always was a Whig (the contest between Buchanan Democracy and the Republican party, is vastly made by me." Hundreds of other old Whigs are doing likewise.

WHITESIDE COUNTY.—A week ago Monday, says the Sterling *Gazette*, an infant was discovered by some children on the shore of the river at the upper end of the city. It was wrapped up in flannel, and had several stones attached to it. It was undoubtedly a case of infanticide, and the inhuman mother probably intended throwing the body into the river from the bank. The body remained where it was discovered the Tuesday, when the river had risen to such a height that it was swept away.

JO DAVIESS COUNTY.—The Warren *Independent* says that thirty-five car loads of wheat were shipped from that place to Chicago for the week ending May 29th, twelve of which were received from the farmers in that immediate vicinity. The corresponding week last year shows a shipment of only eight car loads, being a gain of 440 per cent in favor of this year. The people of Warren are making arrangements for an appropriate celebration of Independence Day. The Galena *Courier* says that the work on the Marine Hospital is progressing rapidly. The first story is up, and in a few weeks the walls will be ready for the roof.

CLINTON COUNTY.—The Carroll county *Republican* and the *Mount Independence* have been consolidated. Kinsley and Hostetter are to conduct the new paper. A week ago Monday, Conrad Hahn, near Brookville, had known as having been married to a young lady in some adjoining county, and had left his wife till he supposed her dead, then went to his blacksmith shop, where he had some corrosive sublimate, took it and died from the effects almost instantly. Not will be recovering. On Sunday night of last week, the barn belonging to Mr. Bernard Gerst, Brother from Mt. Carroll, was found by lightning and totally demolished. The loss was about $1,500, one hundred tons of hay, and a quantity of grain. Two horses were also killed by the lightning. Two men were killed by the Deputy Sheriff of Carroll county, at Fox a week ago Sunday, for passing counterfeit money at Mt. Carroll, Savanna and Polo. The perpetrator of the murder, Hector Fuller, escaped from the Rock Falls Bank, Mass. The construction of the wrecked portion was

The Flowery Kingdom.

Notwithstanding the many volumes which have appeared lately, concerning China and the Chinese; that land still remains almost a *terra incognita* to many intelligent and well-educated people. Even amongst those who are above the vulgar prejudices, which lead others obstinately to misunderstand whatever is opposed to their own tastes and habits, there is no little misconception upon the subject. Many persons seem to suppose that the Chinese are bound up in the fetters of an effete civilization, which is almost as much barbarism itself, and that, since they have contrived to get along so much like sane way for several thousand years, that way must, of necessity, be a very miserable way indeed. In every land there are not a few who are willing to believe that "they are the people, and that wisdom shall die with them." But the Catholic student, who is willing to acknowledge that merit may be found, even among those of a different race from his own; will recognize with interest what ever relates to a nation which is the oldest and the largest in the world; and which embraces fully one-third of the inhabitants of the globe. It is evident that, in some regards, John Chinaman has been greatly underrated. Our ideas concerning him have been derived either from partial and hasty travelers; or else from prejudiced missionaries, who determined *a priori* that nothing good can issue from a heathen country, and who saw everything through the medium of their own peculiar spectacles. Even those who have long resided in China, have usually obtained their opinion of her inhabitants from specimens furnished by the refuse of her sea port towns, who afford, perhaps, as good an idea of the better classes, as would the "Short Boys," of New York Society. Those, again, who judge of the Chinese, from such as have emigrated to California and Australia, will be likely to form a low estimate; though such voluntary exiles are no more an exponent of their educated countrymen than are the ignorant trans-Atlantic emigrants who sell their votes for whiskey, of European intelligence.

In California, moreover, the Chinese have been viewed with so great disfavor, that their good qualities, if such there be—have had no chance to appear. Nothing is more certain, than that any class, which is reprobated by public opinion, will be very likely to justify that opinion; "Give a dog a bad name, and hang him." Still, rightly or wrongly, the Chinese have usually been considered as dull, stupid dogs, with whom it was very well to trade, and to exchange opium for silks and teas; whom it was even praiseworthy to cheat, if possible, and to knock into a cocked hat if they ventured to resist; but whom it was absurd to consider as rational men, except in the way of sending a few straggling missionaries, now and then, to save their miserable souls.

Now look at the facts. We consider the proposition proved, in stating it, that a government which has existed longer than any other in the world, and which now furnishes a good degree of happiness and security to three hundred millions of human beings, however it may deserve blame, cannot merit contempt. The religion of the educated classes in China is almost as pure as Mohammedanism, and that religion is the main-spring of government. Even the idolatry of the common people is harmless and innocent, and undegraded by disgusting or licentious rites. The Emperor of China, though theoretically an absolute monarch, is far from being one in reality. The Government of Russia has been described as a "despotism, tempered by assassination;" but in China it is tempered in a more excellent way. The right of the people, to depose an unworthy ruler, is constantly maintained and frequently exercised. In no country of the world is merit more absolutely a test of eligibility for office than here. Until very lately there has never been known an instance of appointment to a State office except after a long and incredibly severe examination, into the fitness of the candidate; and the chief reason of the present Emperor's unpopularity, and the cause of the late rebellion, are to be found in the fact that he has introduced the practice of *selling* offices, so frequent and so long established in more civilized countries. A striking parallel might be drawn between this rebellion and the one headed by OLIVER CROMWELL. The present Chief and Oliver I. equally took arms to reform the abuses of their Governments; and the Oriental puritans of to-day, bear no small resemblance to their English brethren of 1645. It is natural, to be sure, that these rebels should exhibit the superior sanctity which always distinguishes the Ins from the Outs, but, even though they may have no idea of turning *en masse* to Christianity—as it was fondly hoped a few years since that they would do—we may reasonably expect that, if they obtain supreme power, they will introduce considerable reforms, and perhaps bring back the government to somewhat of its primitive purity under CONFUCIUS and the sages who preceded him. For, be it known that the Religion commonly called the "Confucian" is not the work of that great reformer, but of FUH HI, who lived a few thousand years before him, and of whose admirable doctrines CONFUCIUS—himself a contemporary of PYTHAGORAS, 551 B. C.—was the Apostle and Expounder. These doctrines are much more intimately incorporated into the Chinese laws than are those of the Bible into our own; the theory of Government is one which relies upon the hope of reward much more than upon the fear of punishment; and since there are no "professions," properly speaking, in China, to absorb the intellect of the country, it follows that there exists an immense number of learned scholars and of practical statesmen. We may congratulate ourselves upon being born in the land of the free and the home of the brave; we may thank the goodness and the grace which on our birth did smile, and made us citizens of this highly favored land; but it does not become us to despise the good people who live eight thousand miles beneath our feet. Their government, however dissimilar to our own, is perhaps equally the expression of the popular will, and possibly secures as well the happiness and prosperity of the people. If any one is desirous of securing a fuller account of the latest researches amongst the Chinese, we refer him to the candid and interesting volume lately issued by Mr. MEADOWS, an English gentleman, from whose book we have derived the facts for this desultory article. We know not whether his book has been reprinted in America but it well deserves to be.

The Crisis in New Orleans.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* publishes the following memorandum of the steamer Hiawatha which left New Orleans on the 29th:

There was no sickness in New Orleans, was much dying. None of the "natural causes" mentioned in the report of the city; but much horror was reasonably excited by the unnatural murders and assassinations which were the work of every day. It created no special wonder to hear of men being "slung shotted" before their out doors. This was just the fate which befel Jonas Tiner, a well known and peaceable drayman, while he was unhitching his horse from his dray. Not yellow fever, nor cholera, nor any form of epidemic disease, but murder, diabolic, malignant, "most foul"—was the raging epidemic. Every morning paper contained a history of it, which the bloody annals of a year ought never to have furnished material for; and it was generally known that a man who was found murdered, was unceremoniously going out the daily press made no mention. People began to talk of a Vigilance Committee, and one of the city papers, giving voice to a growing public sentiment, suggested the organization of such a measure, looking to the public safety, as a matter of immediate necessity. It is doubted whether there exists, or ever did exist, a community in which crime walks with so bold a front, or where the vile criminals are so secure from apprehension and punishment as in New Orleans at the moment.

THE OLD LIBERTY POLE.—The famous liberty pole which, for twenty six years past, has stood at the junction of Franklin street and West Broadway, N. Y., was taken down yesterday, in pursuance of an order issued from the Street Department. It was found, on examination, to be in a too advanced state of decay to allow it to stand longer without jeopardizing the lives of people passing by or loitering under or on their beats. The position of this pole was attended with a good deal of dignity, especially and expense to the city Democracy, who then had their head quarters at the Fifth Ward Hotel. The eagle which surmounted the top of the pole was found in an excellent state of

Mysterious Death at Wyanet, Ill.

Miss Katharine Guthrie, an orphan aged 23 years, a native of Bloomington in this State has been for some months past an inmate of the family of Dr. Holmes of Wyanet, who married her sister. She is represented to have been a girl of handsome person, good mind, of cheerful temperment, generally, and of an affectionate and confiding nature.

On Saturday last she went out into the prairie in company with a young lady from Princeton and a young gentleman of Wyanet, to whom report says she was affianced, spent a portion of the day in gathering flowers and in the after part made one in a fishing excursion. During this time she exhibited no signs of an impressed condition of mind, but was as gay as any of the party. Returning to the village at night-fall with her companion from Princeton, they passed the evening in company at the house of a neighbor. At ten o'clock the young gentleman, to whom it is said she was engaged, accompanied her to the door of her sister's residence, and she invited him in, but he declined on the score of being weary.

Dr. Holmes rose in about one o'clock in the morning and observed no indications of restlessness on the part of the sleeper, who was as sober every breath could have been heard. In the morning early it was discovered that Miss Guthrie was in a dying condition, and too far gone to expect the least sign of consciousness, and in a short time life departed.

In some portion of the bed was found a small bit of paper, apparently torn from a letter, and in pencil marks, recognized as the handwriting of Miss Guthrie, were traced a few lines, stating to her friends that she was happier now than she had been, and requesting that no examination of her body should be made to ascertain the cause of her death. No signs of poison of any kind were found, or of any other means whereby death could have been produced, nor is it known that she ever purchased any poison which she could have used for the purpose. The means by which she accomplished her death, remain a mystery, never likely to be revealed, as the friends have strictly complied with her request in declining to make a post-mortem examination.—*Dundee Free Press.*

Death of the Duchess of Orleans.

The Duchess of Orleans, widow of the eldest son of Louis Philippe, and mother of the Count of Paris and the Duke de Chartres, the former of whom was heir apparent to the throne of France under the late dynasty, died rather suddenly at her residence at Richmond, England, on Monday, 18th. The deceased Duchess Helene Louise Elizabeth d'Orleans, was the youngest daughter of Frederic Louis, hereditary Grand Duke of Mechlenburgh-Schwerin, and was born on the 24th of January, 1814. She was brought up in the Protestant faith, and reluctantly exchanged her pious and uncontentious course of life for the prospect of a union with the Prince Royal of France. She was married to the Duke of Orleans on the 13th of July, 1837, and bore him two sons the first born August 24th, 1838, and the second November 9th, 1840. The death of her husband in July, 1842, by a fall from his horse affected her with profound melancholy, and thenceforward she lived for the most part in retirement devoting herself to the education of her sons. Following the fortunes of her family, she left France on the overthrow of the Orleans dynasty, not however, without an effort to preserve the inheritance of her eldest son, and during the last ten years has resided chiefly in Germany, making occasional visits to members of the late French royal family in England. She was a woman of noble character and exemplary virtues, and possessed the warm affection of all the members of her husband's family.—*Evening Post.*

Slaves and Apprentices—An Important Letter.

Our Southern brethren do not make great progress in reopening the Slave-trade. The Charleston *Standard*, which distinguished itself by being the first to advocate this policy, has not only failed in its effort but has been ruined by it. The last number which has reached us announces the close of the paper, with a frank admission that it has been, in part at least, brought about by its course upon this question.

But a firm in Charleston attempted to restore the same trade, in the modified form which it has assumed in France. Messrs. Lafitte & Co., (proper names for such a firm,) applied to the Collector of that port for a clearance of a vessel designed to bring African emigrants to this country. The Collector referred the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury, who replied to the application with ability, decision, and firmness. He says it is evidently an attempt to restore the Slave-Trade in another form. Either the negroes are to be brought here and made slaves, or they are to be clothed, upon arriving, with all the rights and privileges of citizens. Strict supposition he considers preposterous. No State in the Union would receive them upon any such terms. If they are to be brought as slaves—or to be held on arriving to service and labor—their introduction would be an evasion of the explicit laws of the United States, and cannot be continued or allowed.

This letter of Secretary Cobb is one of a good deal of interest and importance. It shows that the federal Government is not only not prepared to give any sort of countenance to the schemes of Southern ultraists for restoring this traffic, but that it will actively oppose and thwart their endeavors in this direction. The Charleston *Mercury* admits that the re-opening of the slave trade is "impracticable in the Union," and it has the sagacity also to perceive that the agitation of the subject has the effect of dividing the South, without accomplishing any desirable object. Messrs. Lafitte & Co. promise a reply to the Secretary's letter—but a paper protest of this sort will be of very trifling consequence.—*N. Y. Times.*

Canal Tolls.

The Buffalo papers state that the amount of tolls collected at that point, last year, up to June 1, was only $17,223.66, while this season amounts to $115,513.17. They also give the following figures, showing the comparative shipment of flour and grain at that port by canal:

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	1,849	112,808
Wheat, bushels	17,291	1,041,268
Corn, bushels	9,125	2,001,268
Oats, bushels	1,600	222,710

This is a gratifying exhibit; but our Buffalo contemporaries are when they attribute the increase, as we understand them to do, entirely to the reduction of tolls. We agree that the reduction was wise, and that it has had the effect materially to increase the canal business of the present season. But not one-half of the actual increase can be justly attributed to it. There are numerous two other causes far more efficient. One is the superior condition of the canal in May 1858, as compared with its condition in May 1857, when it could hardly be said to be navigable at all.

But the other reason why the shipments of grain were so small before harvest last year, was the very limited quantity at the West. There was notoriously next to no wheat or flour to come forward. Freights were not to be had at Buffalo; and the little business that canal boats could find consisted mainly in conveying stores and lumber, a sort of transportation reserved in favorable years for the dull season of mid-summer. Prices were high, but where no freight existed, there was, of course, none to be shipped.

Slaves Landed in Bassopi.

The story from the New Orleans *Delta*, which went the rounds a few weeks ago, purporting to be a statement of the landing of a cargo of negroes at Pearl River, in Mississippi, is now generally regarded as a hoax. The Charlottesville (Va.) *Advocate*, however, claims to have received recent information, which establishes the truth of the report. It says:

"We are told by a most reliable gentleman, who was an eye witness to what he tells, that several cargoes of native Africans have been landed within the last twelve months upon the banks of Pearl River, Mississippi. They were, it is true, brought over under under the mere pretext of indentured apprenticeship; but no one doubts that they are, and will continue to be, slaves in every sense of the word, and for all time. These negroes were scattered through the southern counties of Mississippi; they were sold at a low figure, but still high enough to make the enterprise a profitable one for those engaged in it. As soon as they were able to take the field, the master selects some reliable negro man of his own force, to whom the newly imported African is chained, and whom he is compelled to imitate and follow in the days' work."

A PLAYHOUSE OF HAVOC.—At a recent fire in Boston a Mrs. Hickey was caught in the third story and could not escape by the staircase. She then went into the room immediately under the roof, and, as the smoke was pouring in at the window the persons below called on her to take courage and observe their directions and they would save her. They then to the number of six or eight, or as many as could join, formed a circle, each man extending his arms horizontally, and grasping with his right hand the right, and with his left hand the left hand of the man opposite, their arms crossing. They then told her to kneel upon the window sill, and to incline her body in such a way as to free her hand from the wall, and to fall sideways. All being ready, she threw herself from that third story window! Not a man drew back from the imminent peril to which each man was exposed. All stood firm, and this poor woman was received in safety on the platform of hands and arms, without any injury either to them or herself.

Young Chandra Sanghoul, a young Hindoo, of high caste, who has embraced Unitarian Christianity, in India, under the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Dall, whom Mr. Sutton, having come to America for the purpose of patronizing the adventurer. He is said to be a gentleman of some intelligence and high culture.

DUEL.—A duel was fought near the Bloomington Female College on Sunday morning. The parties who fought were generated the Lord's day and named Hagenbuch and Gebhard. The difficulty originated by a young lady; or more properly speaking, the blood thirsty men who fought the duel were rivals in love. They had a serious fist fight, and the man that came out second best proposed to make a final settlement in accordance with the well known principles laid down in the *code duello*. The victor was willing to accommodate, and at an early hour on Sunday morning, the parties repaired to a sweet little spot not far from Major's College. Determination was written upon the countenances of the men, who were thirsting for each other's blood; and when the seconds handed the pistols and handed them to the principals, a shudder ran through the body of every man on the ground. The word was given and both pistols went off at the same moment. One of the combatants was seen to reel for a moment, and when his second ran to his aid, the poor fellow could only gasp out a few broken sentences, the meaning of which was not very clear. One of the parties was not injured, but the other might and probably would have been mortally wounded if the seconds had not neglected to put balls into the pistols. When the result of the duel was generally known, the town breathed easier than it had for several preceding hours, and the duellists came to the conclusion that they were less of the biggest fools in Bloomington.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

A VERY IMPROBABLE ROMANCE.—We published, not long since, the reputed confession of one of the crew of mutineers who murdered Mrs. Theodosia Burr Alston, the only daughter of Aaron Burr, on her voyage from Charleston to New York, about forty years since. The following statement from the Carolina *Spartan* wraps the fate of this lady in still deeper gloom, and, true or untrue, is an impressive lesson to those who would forsake the paths of rectitude. The *Spartan* says:

"But there is another story, on which Parton's Life of Burr throws no light. We had it from an old and distinguished citizen of Charleston, now no more. Burr, in his many intrigues, composed the ruin of the wife of the Captain of a coaster between New York and Charleston. To remove the Captain, Burr corrupted his sailors to mutiny and destroy him. On the outward voyage no opportunity offered and the execution of the plan was deferred till the return trip. Unfortunately, on this very vessel, Mrs. Alston took passage. Her fate was an awful retribution upon her abandoned father. He never looked at his daughter's face from the conviction that the sins of the father are visited upon the child. Our informant went to New York to look up the wife of this Captain. Hearing that Burr knew her, he sought an interview. The mention of the name was the signal for silence, nor would Burr keep a further appointment, or impart any information on the topic. The mystery is clearing up."

SUICIDE.—Mr. Jonathan McManley committed suicide last evening. His body was found in an out-house belonging to his dwelling, at ten o'clock last night. When he was discovered he presented a horrible spectacle—his throat being cut from ear to ear, and his face and neck covered with blood. He was an old resident of Bloomington, and a wagon maker by trade. He lived on Olive street, between Main and Center streets. A jury was summoned by Coroner Matthews, at eleven o'clock last night. We have heard no cause assigned for the suicide.—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

SUICIDE AT SEVENTY.—The widow Rogers, of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., committed suicide on the 29th ult., by hanging. It was evident she had been carefully planning her death, for her grave-clothes were found laid upon her bed, and arranged in such a manner that they would be the first objects to attract the attention of any person entering her room. The old lady was over 70 years of age, and much respected by all who knew her.

AMERICAN NUMISMATICS.—Joel Munsell of Albany, N. Y., announces a work on American Numismatics, which will contain a history of the coins struck in and for the American Colonies, those issued during the period of the Confederation, and those authorized since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, relative to coinage, &c., &c., with a complete index. It is by John H. Hickcox, member of the Albany Institute.

☞ Farmers should not be discouraged about the crop of corn this year. An old farmer informs the Springfield *Journal* that he has raised fifty bushels of corn to the acre which was planted on the 21st of June.

Sales by Auction.

CASTLE ROCK.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS,

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, June 10th, 1858.

THIS NEW AND PROSPEROUS MANUFACTURING VILLAGE is situated on the falls of the water power, TWELVE MILES from the mouth of the Fox River, and at the terminus of the village in the great State of Missouri. Two years ago it was a wilderness. There is already erected there one of the largest

Steam Saw and Flouring Mills

in the West, as well as a large Machine Shop, for the manufacture of various articles of wood and iron.

FOR STEAMBOAT BUILDING,

this point is unsurpassed. Already the halls of four steamboats have been built, and other are now on the stocks. Two extensive Blacksmith Shops and two Wagon Shops are now in operation, and the demand for the manufacture of agricultural implements, for the remainder of the season, is so great that the demand cannot be supplied. In the vicinity, the finest timber in the State can be had at low rates.

The location is healthy, and the inducements to settlers at the town is unsurpassed.

The constant and increasing demand for lots has induced the proprietors to sell at auction, on the above day, thereby giving to all an equal chance to procure the best lots, at a fair cash price.

Terms of Sale.

One-fourth cash; balance one, two and three years, with interest at the rate of ten per cent, payable in advance annually.

A special train of cars on the Pacific Railroad will leave St. Louis on the morning of the sale. A collation will be provided on the boat from the cars to Castle Rock.

Tickets for the round trip, from Chicago, will can be had on application to the Auctioneer. To keep an improper person off the cars, the price of tickets will be charged for the round trip. The train will return the same day.

Plats of the property can be had of the Auctioneer. Ten dollars will be reserved from each lot bought at the sale. The title to the property is indisputable. Full warranty deeds will be given.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at ROOMS NO. 1 AND 2, No. 5, CITY HALL BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

W. J. H. GORMAN,
Auctioneer, 71 Chestnut st., St. Louis.

my9-6d,7t

JOHN RANKIN,

General Auction and Commission Merchant,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Crockery and Glassware, Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Clocks, Venetian Blinds, Brooms, Brushes, Matches, &c.

111 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

(Three Doors East of the Sherman House.)

Particular attention given to Out-door sales. Liberal advances made.

☞ Regular sale days—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. my4

WM. B. MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 187 Randolph street, (Long's Iron Building) Chicago, Ill.

☞ Personal attention paid to the sale of Real Estate, Merchandise, &c., &c. my12-6m

NEWHALL HOUSE,

MILWAUKEE.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT HOUSE In the North-West.

THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public, that in consequence of the continued low prices of Flour, they have put the price of board at

Two Dollars per Day,

and keep their House, furniture, a first class Hotel in every respect.

Milwaukee, May 8th, 1858. KEIM & RICE. my10-3m(ohs)

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING,

CHICAGO, June 5th, 1858.

TO LUMBERMEN.—THE UNDERMENTIONED persons have been examined by the Lumber Inspection Committee, and certificates issued them as Inspectors of Lumber, for the current year, by the rules adopted by the Board of Trade, and have been duly sworn by the Board and Committee for the faithful performance of their duty:

Chas P Dennis, Philip Wheeler, Wm H C Boyd
Geo W Dunlap, Geo O Whitehead, Franklin Emery
Patrick Banks, Daniel Ryan, Henry W Cook
John A Smith, Daniel A Brown, Henry M Cook
Thos Hickey, Geo W Dunlap, Jr, Geo Wilson
Russell E Stickney, Wm G Goodwillie, Chas S Morgan
Wm Kidder, George Mesinger, Hezekiah S Morgan
Christy Johnson, Elias Bayne, Jos Lonsdale
Geo Norton, Inspection Committee.
T. B. SPEARS, Lumber
JOHN MASON HOUSE, Committee.

☞ Journal, Press, Democrat and Times copy.

FOREST CITY WATER CURE,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

THIS INSTITUTION IS DELIGHTFULLY situated on the borders of a beautiful forest, within the limits of the city of Cleveland, and 1½ miles from the Post Office. The building is new, of brick, and furnished with spring water. The location, and the water, are unsurpassed by any in the country. The Hydropathic system of treatment is practised in connection with other approved modes, by a physician of experience. Patronage from Chicago and other western cities, is respectfully solicited. Terms, $5 per week, for board and treatment. Dr. Green and lady, formerly of Forest City House, Cleveland, are associated with the Institute.

Letters inquiry to either of the Undersigned, will receive prompt attention. DR. D. P. GREEN,
MRS. DR. GREEN, M. D.

jel-6t-n4 MRS. DR. GREEN, M. D.

Notice to Contractors.

SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
CHICAGO, ILL., June 7th, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office till 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the 12th inst., for furnishing the Sewer Pipe, and laying the same in the ground, for the following, viz:

NORTH SIDE.

About 2,700 lineal feet of 18 inch Sewers.
" 1,000 " " 15 " "
" 1,000 " " 12 " "
" 1,000 " " 9 " "

WEST DIVISION.

About 2,500 lineal feet of 18 inch Sewers.
" 1,000 " " 15 " "

SOUTH DISTRICT.

About 2,700 lineal feet of 18 inch Sewers.
" 1,000 " " 15 " "
" 1,000 " " 12 " "
" 1,000 " " 9 " "

Contractors will state the price per

The Book Trade.

Appleton's Cyclopædia of Drawing.

DESIGNED AS A TEXT BOOK FOR THE ... Mechanics, Architect, Engineer, and Surveyor. Comprising Linear Drawing, Perspective and Linear Perspective, Projection, Shades and Shadows, Tints, Topography, Illustrated with ... W. R. KEEN, 145 Lake street.

THE REAL "UNCLE TOM."
"Truth Stranger than Fiction."

FATHER HENSON'S STORY OF HIS OWN LIFE; with an introduction, by Mrs. H. B. Stowe. Embracing story of an extraordinary man. His early childhood; his trials, his sufferings, his escapes, his manly struggles, and his personal position. He has lived the life of a slave, and his story is more than a romance. He has lived the life of a free man and his record is that of a Christian gentleman. Also, Mrs. Stowe's new work, Dred, a Tale of Dismal Swamp. This work is more than a match for Uncle Tom's Cabin. Received and for sale by W. B. KEEN, 145 Lake street, Chicago.

BIM BONGO—BIS, VIELE—T. B. ALDRICH. A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN. By Mrs Stowe. A fresh story. Pike's Peak; or, Pioneer Life. Following the Drum—A Military Life. Pioneer Life. Frontier Life. Life and Adventure Mrs. Fich, of New York. Price 50 cts. CARNEY BOOKSTORE, 134 Lake st., Chicago.

TRUE LOVE NEVER DID RUN SMOOTH.—An Eastern Tale in Verse. By the Poet Aldrich. A small duodecimo. Price 50c. CARNEY BOOKSTORE, 134 Lake st., Chicago.

Te Deum Laudamus,

JUST PUBLISHED, "TE DEUM LAUDAMUS," set to music, two compositions by A. H. Mann, Organist and Choirmaster of the Church of the Holy Trinity, London; the other in D, by W. Sterndale Bennett, Organist of St. Paul's, Cambridge. The music is adapted to the Chant, and is printed on the ... Price 25 cents. GEO. A. CARNEY, 134 Lake street.

NEW BOOKS RECENTLY ISSUED, Which All Western Enterprise Should Notice.

VOL. XVIII. ILLINOIS REPORTS. ... Listings, and Hundreds and Odd Other ... Catalogue of Law Books, Gratis. D. S. COOKE & CO., Rockford Block.

"BURLEY'S BANK PEN" ACKNOWLEDGED to be the best Steel Pen now in use. A gross for sale by A. H. BURLEY & CO., 132 Lake st.

MITCHELL'S "E" PEN—FOR SALE BY A. H. BURLEY & CO., Salesroom, 132 Lake st.

Everybody Wants It,

THE LEGAL GUIDE AND POST OFFICE INSTRUCTOR.—This work contains a list of all the Post Offices in the North-Western States, the Special Laws ... Rates of Postage, and Forms for Legal Documents in Common Use. ... The Book Trade supplied on liberal terms. SUPER BLANCHARD, 59 Lake st. street.

Special Notices.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS—CAUTION TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Samuel S. Fitch, (office 714 Broadway, New York,) known as the author of a "New Treatise" ... Diseases of the lungs, heart, liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, skin, nerves, muscles, joints, blood, &c., and for all female complaints, continues his practice with his usual success. He is never absent from New York, and has not been for many years. He has no other office, nor any associate or partner at Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburg or elsewhere, and has not had. ☞ Beware of all persons using his name, or pretending to have now, or to have had, any professional connection with him! They are impostors!! Apply, personally or by letter, directly to himself at his office, 714 Broadway, New York, which is his residence and place of business. Remedies sent to any part of the country, and treatment conducted successfully by letter. A visit from the patient preferred. His "Six Lectures" on the Errors, and explaining the method by which he cures the ... diseases, 100 pages, bound, sent by mail, post-paid, for 25 cents. ...

☞ THERE are hundreds of remedies sold at every Drug Store, purporting to cure all diseases name-able, and advertised as the very best ever known, till we have lost all faith in them all; but there is one exception.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry" ... Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES they are invaluable as they will bring on menstruation.

NOTICE.—They should not be used during Pregnancy, as miscarriage would certainly result therefrom.

Prepared expressly for the ... Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists. ... R. S. HUTCHINGS, Owner, Agent for the United States, 138 Fulton street, New York. PENTON & ROBINSON, 15 North Water st., Chicago. THOMAS AYER, 84 Lake st. BOILEAU, SMITH & CO., 78 Randolph st. J. H. FALLENSTEIN, 118 Randolph st. Wholesale Agents in Chicago.

DOCTOR THOMSON'S Grand Anatomical, Physiological and Microscopic Museum, ... Chicago, in the same four, at 120 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. These matters are from Mount Tabor's Grand Anatomical Museum, in Paris, and have been obtained at great expense. Lectures on the Nature, Causes, Consequences, Treatment and Cure of Venereal Diseases, in ... Boys and children never admitted.

PROFESSOR HASKELL'S ELECTRIC OIL.—A remedy of this wonderful and celebrated remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Rheumatism, Deafness, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Humors and Sores, relieving all pains in from three to twenty minutes. For Chronic Sore Throats, it is unequal to rival. Thousands of testimonials of its unexampled cures all over the country. Sold at the city ... Depot, 42 Dearborn street, and of all Druggists. Hostetter, Wholesale Druggist, 70 Water street, Chicago, Agent for Illinois. For sale by all Druggists. ... Price 25 cts and $1 per bottle.

L. A. PERKINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE ... Proprietors of Eating Houses, Messrs. ... and Private Families ... Lea & Perrins' famous ... Sauce. The confidence by its own merits ... Sauce, applicable to fish, flesh, hot and cold ... Sauce, &c., they unanimously used in all quarters of the globe. ... Caution on both sides of the Atlantic ... Lea & Perrins' name and signature on wrapper, ... Sauce, &c. ... Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay, London, and Messrs. Cross & Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay, London, and Messrs. Cross & Blackwell, Messrs. Barclay, London, and Messrs. Cross

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF MARKETS, &c.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE,
Monday Evening, June 7, 1858.

Money matters have been very quiet throughout the week, but supply is sufficient for all practical purposes. Operations in real estate are marked by lower prices, and are without excitement. Exchange is still held at 1 per cent.

The operations in grain since our last review have been considerable, and prices have advanced some seven cents per bushel, closing to-night at 70c for standard free on board. The amount of Wheat sold during the week is 357,000 bushels; the amount of Corn 95,000 bushels, which would doubtless have been much greater had not a break in the Nettle Creek aqueduct prevented boats laden beyond Morris from reaching here. The rise in corn has been relatively as great as in wheat, and 56@c for prime river has been obtained free on board. Oats also advanced since our last, and the sales for the week have been reached 45,000 bu at a maximum price of 33c free on board, which figure was paid to-day, and at which the market closes firm. Barley and Rye have been very quiet and have experienced no fluctuations; 16,000 bushels of the former and 12,000 bushels of the latter have changed hands during the week at quoted prices. The sales of Flour for the same time have been 4,705 bbls at fair figures; and advance of 38 to 50c has been established on all grades over last week's prices, and a decidedly better feeling exists.

The amount in store, of the above articles, according to the Board of Trade figures, is as follows: 8,315 bbls; Spring Wheat, 432,403 bu; Red Winter, 4,500 bu; White do, 800 bu; Corn, 68,951 bu; Oats, 36,124 bu; Barley, 25,236 bu; Rye, 2,464 bu.

The receipts of same articles for the week have been: Flour 3,566 barrels, wheat 180,361 bushels, corn 179,537 bushels, Oats 38,671 bushels, Barley 4,708 bushels, Rye 700 bushels. Other articles as follows: Potatoes 8,310 bushels, hides 42,727 lbs, Provisions 79,780 pounds, broom corn 35 bales cattle 1,247 head, hogs 3,540 head, sheep 886 head, highwines 358 barrels, lard 76,200 pounds, lumber 11,905,000 feet, shingles 128,506 pieces, lath 416,000 pieces, wood 2,499 cords, coal 4,379 tons, posts 21,000, staves 90,000, salt 10,000 barrels.

The shipments for the week have been: 2,725 bbls flour, 294,612 bu wheat, 84,000 bu corn, 74,000 bu oats, 150 tons shorts, 703 hides.

The minor products of the farm have been quiet; butter has ruled very low, and first rate table print is selling at 13@15c per lb. Eggs have advanced some since our last, but a good supply being immediately forwarded, the demand eased off and prices have settled down to inside quotations. Potatoes have been plenty and unchanged; a sale of 400 bushels of mixed was made to-day at 20 cents per bushel. One hundred bushels of marrowfat beans were sold to-day at 40c; small white are quiet at our quotations. New vegetables and garden sauce come in sparingly and are in excellent request. New milk cows are in demand since the swill milk excitement, and bring good prices at the haymarket. Hides have been steady all the week at the present quotations, and are in good demand. Wool is beginning to come in slowly, and prices open low; receipts so far have been mostly in an unwashed condition, on which there is a deduction of one-third.

Lake Freights have been easy and without much change; 4c for wheat to Buffalo, 3c to Oswego, 2c to Ogdensburg, and 12c Montreal, have been about the quotations. The number of vessels arriving during the week have been as follows: 5 steamers; 12 propellers; 8 barques; 13 brigs, and 111 schooners. The number departing is 5 steamers, 7 propellers, 6 barks, 6 brigs, and 52 schooners. By canal 35 boats arrived and 18 cleared.

On Change to-day the wheat market opened buoyant at 70c free on board, and a large amount changed hands at that quotation, one purchaser taking 60,000 bus in four round lots to load schs Mat Root, Ethan Allen, Sultan and York State. The New York news and the abundance of orders from the east for cargoes are well calculated to sustain holders in their views and induce buyers to accede to them, but past events teach us the uncertainty of the best prospects, and the better way is to keep on the safe side.

Another break having occurred in the canal near Morris the receipts of river corn are light. Prices are well sustained if not a trifle higher.

Oats are in good demand and a little higher.

Rye and Barley quiet.

Flour is better and sales fair.

Lake freights are easy with the following charters for the day: Mat Root, wheat to Buffalo 4c; York state and Ethan Allen, same place with wheat at 3 3-4c; barque Winslow, wheat to same place 4c; the brigs Banner and Sultan load for same port on owner's account; the brig Marine loads for Ogdensburg on owner's account.

The receipts for the day by Canal, Railroad and Lake are—Flour, 945 bbls; wheat, 26,000 bushels; corn, 32,236 bush; oats, 6,990 bush; barley, 300 bush; potatoes, 1,600 bush; hides, 1,400 lbs; provisions, 7,800 lbs; cattle, 48; hogs, 730; sheep, 100; lumber, 1,891,000 ft.; shingles, 610,000; lath, 440,000; coal, 600 tons; salt, 2,700 bbls; wood, 482 cords.

The shipments are—Flour, 34,406 bbls; wheat, 74,231 bush; corn, 29,700 bush; potatoes, 400 bush; lumber, 345,600 ft; siding, 19,400 ft; shingles, 176,000.

The amount of grain afloat shipped from this port to Oswego is: wheat, 261,569 bu; corn 171,000 bu.

SALES AND CURRENT PRICES.

FLOUR—Sales of 100 bbls Daisy Mills at $5.25; 100 bbls Tension at $5.25; 200 bbls Arcade and 100 bbls Oder at $5.75; 150 bbls Lasalle City at $5.50 and small sales of Grand Prairie at $4.75@5.

WHEAT—Sales amount to over 180,000 bu in lots as follows: 1,000 bu in the form of Mat Root, 3,000 bu Ethan Allen, 1,200 bu by the on board, 3,000 bu at 67c; 10 loads, 10,000, 3000, 3000, 10,000, 4000 all at 70c on board; 1000 at 69c; 1000 at 68c; 1000 at 69c; 1000 at 69c; 1000 at 69c and Wednesday, buyer's option, was taken at 70@c free on board.

CORN—Sales are 1000 bu river on private terms; 5000 bu added river to arrive at 56c afloat; 600 bu private sale; 5000 bu at 56c; 2000 bu at 56c; 2000 bu at 56c; 30 to 31c delivered store and 2000 bu reported at 56c on track.

OATS—Sales of 1,000 bu at 33c in store; 1,000 bus at 33c on board; and a cargo of 15,000 bu to load the Pierpont at same price.

BARLEY—No. 1 low in store.

RYE—Is offered at 80c in store (location.

SEEDS—Grass Seeds—Sales of Hungarian grass $1.50@2.00; Timothy $1.50@1.87; Millet in good demand and prime lots

POULTRY—Dressed chickens 20@25c; live do 20@25c; dressed turkeys 10@12c; live do 10@12c.

CHEESE—Dull and sales of Factory at 8@9c.

DRIED BEEFS—Blackberries buying at 16c W lb, and selling at 18@20c. Raspberries buying at 20c W lb, selling at 25@30c. Cherries buying at 20@25c W lb, selling at 30@35c.

SALT—Coarse and dry Onondaga Salt $1.45 W bbl; at retail $1.50 W bbl; dairy $1.50 W bbl; of 280 lbs with 20 empty bags in W bbl; fine dairy $2.25 W bbl.

HIGHWINES—Scarcely. Sales 100 bbls at 18c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The following are Sel Ker's quotations:

Cuba sugar double refined 12c; Scotch Lump do 12c; Crushed do 12c; Powdered do 12c; Granulated do 11c; Pulverized do 11c; Extra Ground do 11c; Extra Fine do 11c; Fine do 10c; Medium do 10c; Coarse do 10c; Coffee do 10c; Extra Coarse do 10c; Extra Yellow Sugar 9c; Yellow Sugar 8c; Molasses 40@45c per lb; Syrup 35@40c per lb.

WOOD—Sales per the following prices for the wood delivered: Hickory $5.50 W cord; Oak $5.50 W cord; Hickory $5.50 W cord; Oak $5.50 W cord; Hickory $5.50 W cord; Oak $5.50 W cord;